PREPARING FOR THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN—THE LAST DAY'S WORRY.—[SEE PAGE 412 FOR DESCRIPTION.]

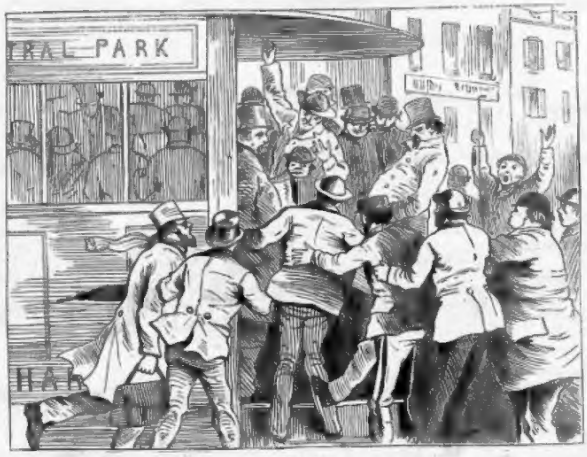
BAKING-DAY.—DRAWN BY A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 411.]

LEARNING TO WALK.—[DRAWN BY STANLEY FOX.]

1.—FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

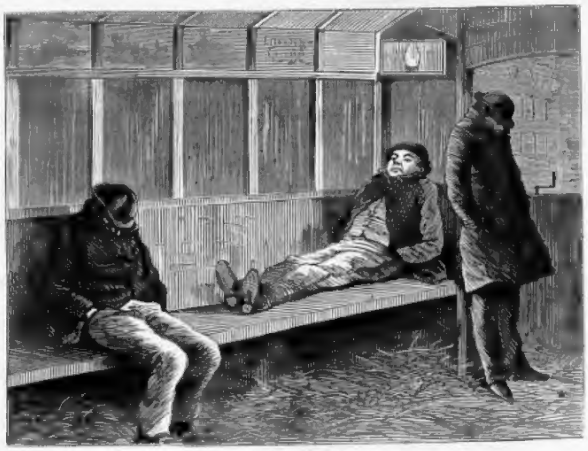
4.—ONE P.M.

2.—NINE A.M.



5.—SIX P.M.

3.—ELEVEN A.M.



6.—MIDNIGHT.

A DAY IN THE HORSE-CARS.

FACETIÆ.

WHAT is the great motive for traveling?—A locomotive.

Wellington was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bedtime, when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us."

"Very well," answered the Duke; "then I shall not take off my boots."

"Can you return my love, my dearest Julia?"
"Certainly, Sir. I do not want it, I am sure."

When is a sailor not a sailor?—When he's a-loft.

QUEER QUERIES.

If a man gets up when the day breaks, can he be said to have a whole day before him?

If I am up an account with great ease, can any one tell me how to get down again?

If a lady turns her back upon you, have you any right to take offence?

A drunken man, overnight, may have a glazed eye; in the morning, ten to one, he will have a pain in his head.

HOW TO BECOME CONSEQUENTIAL.

A sod significant, a stately gait,
A blustering manner, and a tone of weight,
A smile sarcastic, an expressive stare:
Adapt all these as time and place will bear,
Then rest assured that those of little sense
Will set you down a man of consequence.

THE LASH THAT MAN DOES NOT OBJECT TO HAVE LAID ON HIS SHOULDERS.—The eyelash of a pretty girl.

The petroleum men are great *bores*, but they mean *well*.

A German gentleman—a baron, of course—who is famous for his effects to be complimentary *à la Française*, at all moments, no matter how inopportune (therefore falling into some desperate mistakes, that have become chronicled for the amusement of the world), the other evening, after some private theatricals, approached the hostess to compliment her roundly and bluntly on her acting. The lady smiled and said, "Yes, Baron, it is said to be a difficult part, and I have been told, I must confess, though it sounds somewhat vain, that it requires some talent and vivacity to play it."

"Madam," replied the baron, "you have proved the contrary, and shown the error of your informants, and your superior knowledge over them."

FORCE OF HABIT.—A man who always dog's-eared a page of a book, in order to remember a passage, invariably used to turn down a street, so as to fix it in his memory.

EXTREMES MEET—Early strawberries at late dinners.

A little girl who had been favored with glimpses of the upper sky, having been told by her mother that she was always surrounded by guardian angels, grew very thoughtful, and, after drawing a long breath, looked up and said, "Mamma, do you mean really that all the whole time they are with me?" On being answered yes, she exclaimed, with an impatient ding, "Well, really, I should like to be alone a little while sometimes."

The bow of a ship is not evidence of its politeness.

Soft soap, in some shape, pleases all; and, generally speaking, the more lye you put into it the better.

"Oh, that mine adversary had written a book!" said Job. "What do you suppose Job wanted his adversary to write a book for?" a pupil was said to have asked her teacher, who had something of a literary turn.

"Why, my dear, Job wanted to review it, of course, and cut it up."

"Arrah, Teddy, and wasn't your name Teddy O'Byrne before you left old Ireland?"

"Sure it was, me darlint."

"But, my jewel, why, then, do you add *s*, and call it Teddy O'Byrnes now?"

"Why, you spalpeen, haven't I been married since I came from Liverpool? and are you so ignorant of *grammaties* that you don't know when one thing is added to another it becomes *plural?*"

A LOST ART—Family government.

SEASONABLE ADVICE—Have your census about you.

THE LADY'S SUPPLEMENT—The chignon.

The artist who "took a lady" returned her the same day.

When a person declares that his "brain is on fire," is it etiquette to blow it out?

How do locomotives hear?—Through their engineers.

A little boy, on returning from Sunday-school, said to his mother: "This catechism is too hard; isn't there any kittychisms for little boys?"

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

VOL. III.—No. 27.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870. [SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. $4.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Coiffures and Suits for Children from 1 to 12 Years old.

Fig. 1.—DRESS WITH GRAY ALPACA BODICE FOR GIRL FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD. This dress is trimmed with black velvet and has a scarf of gray alpaca. Cut the bodice from Figs. 3–6, Supplement. Sew up the darts, join the waist according to the corresponding figures, cord the neck and arm-holes, and sew on hooks and eyes. Trim the waist with velvet ribbon in the manner shown by the illustration, and sew on the bretelles, which must be made of silk, trimming, and piping, according to the corresponding figures and the straight lines designated on Figs. 3 and 4. The corners of the bretelles marked with 8 (Figs. 5 and 6) must be joined with a few stitches taken on the wrong side. Blouse waist of pleated Swiss muslin. Part the hair in the middle, comb back, and arrange in two braids. Fasten a bow of ribbon to the end of each braid. Tyrolese hat of black straw, trimmed with black gros grain ribbon and cock's feathers.

Fig. 2.—DRESS AND BLOUSE WAIST OF BLUE AND WHITE FOULARD FOR GIRL FROM 9 TO 11 YEARS OLD. Make the bretelles of blue silk, bind the edges with blue satin, and trim the scallops with blue silk fringe. Cut the bretelles from Fig. 18, Supplement. Make the belt and fan-shaped bow of blue silk. Black velvet ribbon for the neck. Part the hair in the middle, comb back, and arrange in two braids, which must be pinned high, in the manner shown by the illustration. Black straw hat, trimmed with black gros grain ribbon and a white ostrich feather.

Fig. 3.—DRESS WITH BODICE OF GRAY PONGEE FOR GIRL FROM 9 TO 11 YEARS OLD. The trimming of this dress consists of a bias strip of the material bound on both sides with blue silk. On the shoulders and front of the waist bows of blue ribbon. Make the belt and scarf of the same ribbon. Cut the waist of the material and

Fig. 1.—BODICE FOR GIRL FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD. For pattern see Supplement, No. II., Figs. 3-6.

Fig. 2.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 9 TO 11 YEARS OLD. For pattern see Supplement, No. VII., Fig. 18.

Fig. 3.—DRESS WITH BODICE FOR GIRL FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OLD. For pattern see Supplement, No. V., Figs. 13-18.

Fig. 4.—SUIT FOR BOY FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS OLD. For pattern see Supplement, No. III., Figs. 7-9.

Fig. 5.—DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.

Fig. 6.—JACKET FOR GIRL FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD. For pattern see Supplement, No. IV., Figs. 10-12.

Fig. 7.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 7 TO 9 YEARS OLD.

Fig. 8.—JACKET FOR GIRL FROM 9 TO 11 YEARS OLD.

Fig. 9.—LOW-NECKED DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS OLD.—[For pattern see Supplement, No. VI., Figs. 16 and 17.]

Fig. 10.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OLD.

COIFFURES AND SUITS FOR CHILDREN FROM 1 TO 12 YEARS OLD.

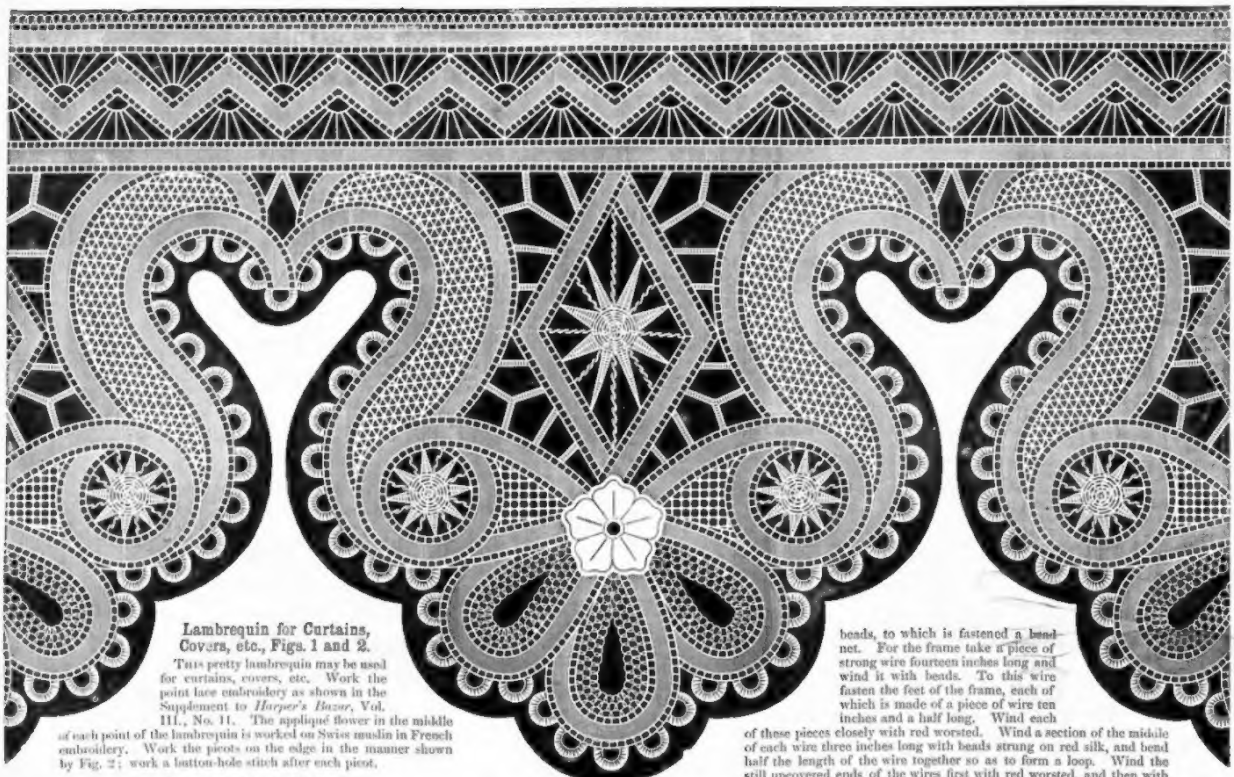


Fig. 1.—LAMBREQUIN FOR CURTAINS, COVERS, ETC.

Lambrequin for Curtains, Covers, etc., Figs. 1 and 2.

THIS pretty lambrequin may be used for curtains, covers, etc. Work the point lace embroidery as shown in the Supplement to *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 11. The appliqué flower in the middle of each point of the lambrequin is worked on Swiss muslin in French embroidery. Work the picots on the edge in the manner shown by Fig. 2; work a button-hole stitch after each picot.

Cover for Round Cushion.

THIS cover, which may also be used as an antimacassar, is made of three separate pieces of cloth, and is twenty inches in diameter. The outer part is of brown cloth embroidered with fine gold cord and fine brown gimp, and also with brown silk in half polka stitch and point Russe; the inner edge is cut in pointed scallops. Fig. 32, Supplement, gives one-quarter of the design. The centre piece must be cut out according to the dotted line of Fig. 32. Under the scalloped edge of the outer piece set a piece of fawn-colored cloth two inches wide, the inner edge of which is cut according to the contour of Fig. 32, letting it project an inch beyond the inner edge of the outer piece. Ornament the fawn-colored piece with point Russe embroidery of brown silk. Cut the centre piece of white cloth, and embroider with various colors of silk and fine gold cord in the design shown on page 214 of *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 14. Trim the outer edge with a ruffle of pinked white cloth and a ruche of brown ribbon.

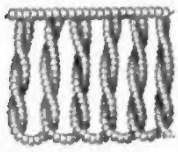


Fig. 2.—BEAD FRINGE FOR SPOOL BASKET.

Wire and Bead Spool Basket, Figs. 1 and 2.

MATERIALS:—Wire, red zephyr worsted, red twisted silk, and crystal beads.

This basket, which may also be used as a jewel cup, consists of a frame of wire and beads, to which is fastened a bead net. For the frame take a piece of strong wire fourteen inches long and wind it with beads. To this wire fasten the feet of the frame, each of which is made of a piece of wire ten inches and a half long. Wind each of these pieces closely with red worsted. Wind a section of the middle of each wire three inches long with beads strung on red silk, and bend half the length of the wire together so as to form a loop. Wind the still uncovered ends of the wires first with red worsted, and then with beads in connection with the part already worked. Leave half an inch of the upper ends uncovered, and fasten to the rim in the manner shown by the illustration. Bend the feet into the proper shape, and join them to the three-leaved figure shown by the illustration. For this figure take a piece of wire ten inches and a half long, join the ends together, wind it with worsted and beads, and bend into the requisite shape. For the net take a piece of red twisted silk corresponding in length to the rim of the frame, string half its length with beads, and join the ends together. On this foundation work with red silk as follows: Always alternating, take up 1 b. (bead), pass the thread through the following b. of the foundation, and so on. In this manner work eight more rounds. In the 10th round pass over 1 b. six times at regular intervals; that is, after taking up a b. pass the working thread through the *second following* b. of the preceding round, instead of the *next following* one. Repeat this in every fourth following round until the net is closed. Sew the net to the frame, and at regular intervals string on a large cut crystal bead, and to this join the bead fringe in the manner shown by the illustration. For the foundation of the fringe take a thread strung with beads somewhat longer than the rim, and on this work the fringe in the manner shown by Fig. 2.

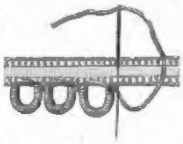
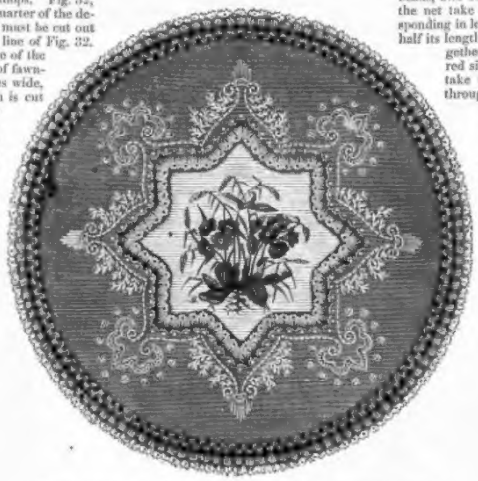


Fig. 2.—MANNER OF WORKING EDGE OF LAMBREQUIN.



COVER FOR ROUND CUSHION IN SATIN STITCH AND APPLICATION.
[See *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 14, Page 213.]
For design see Supplement, No. XVI., Fig. 32.

Summer Hood with Revers.

THIS hood is knit in an open-work design with fine white

KNITTED SUMMER HOOD WITH REVERS.
For pattern see Supplement, No. XXIII., Fig. 38.

Fig. 1.—WIRE AND BEAD SPOOL BASKET.

KNITTED AND CROCHET SUMMER HOOD WITH STRINGS.

Fig. 1.—SCOTCH PLAID MANTELET.—BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVII., Figs. 33-37.

zephyr worsted; it is trimmed with knit lace and blue ribbon bows. Fig. 53, Supplement, gives the pattern for the hood. Cut from Fig. 53 one piece of foundation net. Beginning at the lower corner of the back, make a foundation of 10 st. (stitches). Always going backward and forward, and widening at the sides to correspond to the pattern, work on this foundation as follows: Always slip the first stitch of a round. 1st round.—Alternately t. t. o. (throw the thread over the needle), 2 n. (narrow; to do this work off two st. together). 2d round.—Plain; on each t. t. o. 1 k. (knit), 1 p. 3d round.—Like the 1st round, letting the t. t. o. come on the n. of the preceding round. In this way work the entire hood, widening or narrowing as may be required. Work the foundation for the lace with a coarse worsted crochet needle. The length of the foundation must exceed the length of the outside of the hood by one-quarter; the number of stitches in it must be divisible by 12. Take up the upper veins of the foundation on a knitting-needle, and on these work the 1st round.—Alternately 2 n., t. t. o. 2d round.—Plain. 3d round.—* 1 k., t. t. o., 1 k., t. t. o., 4 n., t. t. o., 1 k., t. t. o. Repeat from *. 4th round.—Plain. Repeat the 3d and 4th rounds five times, and then knit one round as follows: Alternately t. t. o., n. One round plain; then loosely cast off. On the front edge of the hood, where it is gathered from : to *, sew the lace on in pleats; from the middle to * sew on a second piece of lace, which must fall backward, and be laid in thick pleats. Cover the seam with blue ribbon pleated, and trim with a bow of the same. Turn the edges of the scarf over to the right side, along the dotted line of Fig. 53, and fasten with a few stitches. Blue ribbon strings.

Summer Hood with Strings.

See illustration on page 420.

THE strings of this hood are so long that they can be crossed in front and tied behind. A belt is fastened to the corner of the cape-like part and closed in front under the strings. The original is of white zephyr worsted, knit with medium-sized wooden needles, and trimmed with crocheted lace and bows of green velvet ribbon. The hood is knit in two halves. Beginning on the lengthwise edges of the hood, make, with a coarse worsted crochet needle, a foundation seventy-two inches long. Gather the upper veins of the st. (stitches) on a knitting-needle, and, always going backward and forward, knit plain. In the first seventy rounds of the work n. (narrow; that is, knit two st. together) 1 at the end of every second following round. This side forms the back seam of the hood. To form the strings cast off so many st. on the other side of the hood that there shall be only 75 st. left on the needle. On these k. 80 rounds plain, going backward and forward, in doing which n. 16 times in the first 22 rounds on that side where the st. have been cast off. This narrowing must be done at the end of the round at regular intervals. On the same side w. (widen) 8 st. in the last twelve rounds, in order to form the ends of the string. After the 80th round cast off loosely. Make the second half of the hood in the same manner. Sew the upper straight edges and the back edges of the hood together. On the outside edges crochet one round of sc. (single crochet), then one round as follows: Alternately 1 sc. on the st. (stitch) of the preceding round, 3 ch. (chain), passing over 1 st. One round of ch. (chain stitch) scallops: on this one round as follows: * 1 sc. on the following ch. scallop, 1 ch., 5 dc. (double crochet) on the middle st. of the following ch. scallop, 1 ch. Repeat from *. Lay the hood in pleats underneath the point at the back, fasten a tassel of white worsted on the point, and trim with bows as shown by the illustration. The belt consists of three open-work rounds of dc., edged with a round of ch. scallops. The ends are covered with a rosette of velvet ribbon.

Fig. 2.—SCOTCH PLAID MANTELET.—FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVII., Figs. 33-37.

FLANNEL MORNING OR BATHING SLIPPER.
For pattern and design see Supplement, No. XIV., Figs. 29 and 30.

Flannel Morning or Bathing Slipper.

THIS slipper is made of pink flannel, embroidered with black silk in button-hole stitch, and bordered with a braid of narrow flannel strips three-quarters of an inch wide. The sole is made of straw braid half an inch wide, and covered with a piece of flannel lined with cotton batting. Cut of flannel laid double one piece from Fig. 29, Supplement; transfer the design to the upper piece of flannel and work it in button-hole stitch. Button-hole stitch the edges of the double material together with pink silk, and join to the inner sole of flannel and cotton; sew the edges of the inner sole on the straw-braid sole. The lines on Fig. 30, Supplement, designate which way the braids must run. Cover the edges with the flannel braids.

MISERABLE DOGS.

I HAPPENED to be passing one Boxing-day, or rather evening, many years ago, through St. Clement's church-yard, when I became aware of a man who was holding on to the railings of the church, and blubbering in a manner piteous to behold and hear. I noticed that his legs were much bowed, and like unto those of a journeyman tailor; but it was difficult to dogmatize on that head, for the man had been keeping his Christmas in the approved English fashion, and was very drunk. A good woman—presumably his wife—in a shabby shawl and a crushed bonnet, was doing her best to support this staggering holiday-maker, and endeavoring to cheer him up in his affliction, whatever that sorrow's crown of sorrow may have been; but his grief was overwhelming—of that there could be no doubt. "I—I—I'm so unhappy!" Ebriosus continued to maunder. "Unhappy!" repeated the good woman with womanly scorn, and yet not without a kind of rallying sympathy—"unhappy! what for? You was drunk the day before yesterday; you was drunk on Christmas-day; you're drunk now; what more do yer want? *Do yer want to be a hangel?*" In the opinion of this excellent housewife intoxication was the *summum bonum* of humanity; and, short of seraphic beatification, the drunken tailor, her husband—if he was a tailor and her mate—had attained the acme of enjoyment. But the toper holding on to the railings was not to be comforted, and he continued to drivel and sob about his unhappiness until I passed over to the other side, and he slid into the infinities of the people we meet once and never meet again. He was clearly a self-tormentor—you may object, I know, that he was only alcoholically lachrymose—and a Miserable Dog. We are all Miserable Sinners, but we are not all Miserable Dogs.

Fig. 1.—BLACK GROS GRAIN MANTELET FOR ELDERLY LADY.—BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I., Figs. 1, 2*, and 3*.

Fig. 2.—BLACK GROS GRAIN MANTELET FOR ELDERLY LADY.—FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I., Figs. 1 2* and 3*.

GRAY CHINA CRAPE ROUND HAT.—[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Fig. 27.

LILAC CRAPE ROUND HAT.
For description see Supplement.

BLUE CHINA CRAPE ROUND HAT.
[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII., Figs. 19 and 20.

ITALIAN STRAW BONNET.—[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 21 and 22.

GRAY NEAPOLITAN BONNET.—[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 21 and 22.

WHITE BLONDE ROUND HAT.—[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. X., Figs. 23 and 24.

GRAY CRAPE ROUND HAT.—[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XI., Figs. 25 and 26.

WHITE SATIN BRAID BONNET.
For description see Supplement.

YELLOW ENGLISH STRAW ROUND HAT.
For description see Supplement.

BLACK ILLUSION AND LACE BONNET.
[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 21 and 22.

WHITE NEAPOLITAN BONNET.
[See Frame on Page 429.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XIII., Fig. 28.

Summer Poplin Dress with Pointed Waist.

THIS dress with bretelles is of gray summer poplin, and has a high-necked pointed waist. The trimming consists of gray twisted fringe three inches wide and black velvet ribbon an inch wide. The bretelles and sleeves are trimmed, in the manner shown by the illustration, with the velvet and black lace. On the top and bottom of the sleeves set a puff of the material. Black velvet buttons for closing the waist.

A WEDDING AT THE MADELEINE.

AMONG the many magnificent churches of Paris, both ancient and modern, the Madeleine, as all the world knows, stands almost pre-eminent for beauty of proportion and grace of decoration. It is difficult for one whose eye has been educated by observation alike of the true and false in architecture to pass without involuntarily paying homage to its symmetry in pausing to gaze at the artistic simplicity of its front; and it is equally difficult, on entering, to refrain from following the charming perspective of its side-galleries, within whose niches stand colossal statues of the saints. Like most of the public edifices of Paris, the Madeleine has had its periods of construction and intervals of rest; and it is wonderful that at last, considering the number of its architects, it preserves such unity of expression. Its corner-stone was laid in 1764, by Louis XV., with the design of founding a superb church; but the subsequent difficulties of the government interfered with its construction, and left it in an unfinished condition for many years. The first Napoleon, in his desire to perpetuate the memory of his brilliant victories, ordered its transformation into a "Grecian temple," bearing an inscription commemorative of the soldiers who composed the Grand Army. Its purpose was an oration to posterity. Every year, on the anniversary of Jena and Austerlitz, it was to be magnificently illuminated. Music was to arouse patriotic emotion, and eulogies to be pronounced upon the fallen braves of those great battles. One singular clause of the decree issued by Napoleon provided that in the orations and odes delivered on these occasions no allusion whatever should be made "to the Emperor."

But Napoleon, master as he was of the present, was powerless against the advancing future; and this superb memorial temple was allowed to accumulate the dust evolved by the struggles of disturbed thrones for another period, until Louis Philippe finally completed it, as one of the great works of his unhappy reign. The original design was restored, and it was dedicated in 1832 to its present use, through Saint Marie Madeleine, who is made memorable by the decorations of the interior, as well as in the colossal sculpture of the pediment, where, kneeling at the feet of Christ, she implores mercy for transgressors, amidst the terrors of the "Last Judgment."

With an attractive grace, peculiar to Catholic countries, the doors of all churches here stand invitingly open. Passing along the Boulevard, in one of my many wanderings, my attention was attracted by two "*Suisses d'église*," standing upon the steps of the Madeleine. These "*Suisses d'église*" are what might be called "Masters of Ceremony." They do not exactly fill the place of a sexton, or have any thing to do with the ordinary routine of "going to church;" but when a marriage is to be performed, or a burial-service pronounced, they marshal the pageant, and conduct the whole affair to its termination.

The two whom I saw were large, noble-looking men, dressed with scrupulous care and elegance. White stockings, gartered at the knee; low shoes, with brilliant buckles; black velvet breeches, elaborately embroidered with bullion; a sort of dress-coat in black velvet, decorated in the same manner; a broad scarf, fastened under the right arm, glittering with bullion; chapeau, lace ruffles at the wrist, and a long staff in the hand, made up the costume. The friend by whom I was escorted having told me that a wedding of some pretension was about to take place, I gladly availed my self of the opportunity to see how "these things are done in France."

Ascending the steps, and half stopping to glance at the statues of St. Philip and St. Louis (the canonized French king) on either side of the entrance, I paused once more to look at the massive bronze doors, which, illustrating scenes from the Bible, are conceived with much grandeur of design, and display great boldness of execution.

The "*Suisses d'église*" bowed politely as we passed the entrance. Opening a low door covered with red cloth, we stood within the Madeleine. It was the first time I had been there, and, as in all large inclosed spaces, a hushed solemnity brooded over the lonely chapels and silent aisles. Humanity becomes devout when contemplating that which it has accomplished; and the mortal is lost in the manifested presence of his creative power.

The interior of the church is most brilliant. Three lofty domes admit the only light; and as the sunbeams gleam aslant upon the marble pavement, touching in their

SWISS MUSLIN BLOUSE WAIST WITH SQUARE NECK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVIII., Figs. 38-40.

BLACK FIGURED BLONDE AND LACE FICHU.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI., Figs. 47 and 48.

STRIPED PERCALE BLOUSE WAIST.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVIII., Figs. 38-42.

SUMMER POPLIN DRESS WITH POINTED WAIST.

SWISS MUSLIN BLOUSE WAIST WITH PLEATED TRIMMING.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XIX., Figs. 43 and 44.

GRAY LINEN BLOUSE WAIST.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XX., Figs. 45 and 46.

Netted and Crochet Breakfast Caps, Figs. 1 and 2.

THESE breakfast caps are in the form of a net. Fig. 1 is netted and Fig. 2 is crocheted; both are trimmed with colored silk ribbon.

Fig. 1.—For this cap work a foundation in bias netting with fine knitting cotton; work over a mesh a quarter of an inch in circumference according to Fig. 54, Supplement to *Harper's Bazar*, No. 21, Vol. III. Hem the under edge of the completed foundation as designated on Fig. 54, and run an elastic band eight inches long through the hem. Gather the front edges to the hem, and set on a double Swiss muslin binding an inch and a quarter wide. Make a high revers of stiff lace, which must be an inch and a half wide in the middle, and sloped to half an inch wide at the ends, and cover with blue silk on both sides. Take a strip of bias netting two inches wide in the middle and sloped to half an inch at the ends, and lay it in box-pleats half an inch wide in such a manner as to form a heading three-quarters of an inch wide; set this ruffle on the revers, let the heading point downward and come a little below the under edge of the revers. Trim the cap with bows, and furnish with strings of the same ribbon, which are tied under the chignon.

Fig. 2.—The foundation of this cap is crocheted with white crochet cotton, in the shape shown by Fig. 54, Supplement to *Harper's Bazar*, No. 21, Vol. III. Form a shirr for an elastic band at the back edge, gather the front edge, and sew between a double binding of Swiss muslin; cover this binding with a lilac ribbon laid double, under each edge of which set a pleated ruffle of double blonde. On the left side of the cap set a rosette with ends of lilac ribbon. Lilac ribbon strings tied under the chignon.

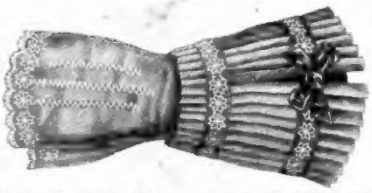


Fig. 1.—GARDEN GLOVE WITH POINT RUSSE EMBROIDERY.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXV., Figs. 55 and 56.

Fig. 1.—DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 1 TO 3.—FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 49-52.

Fig. 1.—NETTED BREAKFAST CAP.

LACE CRAVAT COLLAR.

Fig. 2.—CROCHET BREAKFAST CAP.

FRAME FOR BLUE CHINA CRAPE BONNET. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII., Figs. 19 and 20.

FRAME FOR WHITE NEAPOLITAN BONNET. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XIII., Fig. 28.

FRAME FOR GRAY NEAPOLITAN BONNET. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 21 and 22.

Fig. 2.—DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 1 TO 3.—BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 49-52.

FRAME FOR WHITE BLONDE ROUND HAT. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XII., Fig. 27.

FRAME FOR GRAY CRAPE ROUND HAT. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XI., Figs. 25 and 26.

FRAME FOR GRAY CHINA CRAPE ROUND HAT. [See Page 424.]
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. X., Figs. 23 and 24.

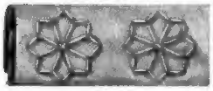
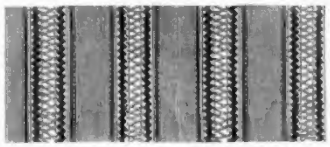


Fig. 2.—SECTION OF POINT RUSSE EMBROIDERY FOR GARDEN GLOVE.

POINT RUSSE EMBROIDERY FOR GARDEN GLOVES, BLOUSE WAISTS, ETC.



TRIMMING FOR LINEN BLOUSE WAIST.—[See Page 425.]

POINT LACE CRAVAT COLLAR.
For design see Supplement, No. XV., Fig. 31.

Lace Cravat Collar.

THIS collar is made of Valenciennes edging an inch wide and lace insertion three-quarters of an inch wide. The part for the neck is made of a piece of insertion of the requisite length; this is edged on each side with lace slightly gathered. Overseam the insertion and lace together. For the lavettes cut two double pieces of Swiss muslin an inch and a quarter wide at the top and two inches wide at the bottom. Trim these pieces with gathered lace set on in serpentine rows in the manner shown by the illustration. A lace rosette fastens the collar.

Point Lace Cravat Collar.

THIS collar is worked in point lace embroidery. Fig. 31, Supplement, gives half of the design, which must be transferred on linen cambric and worked with point lace tape. Instructions for point lace embroidery are given in the Supplement of *Harper's Bazar*, No. 11, Vol. III.

THE SELF-RESPECT OF WOMEN.

THE strongest magnets which draw women are love and praise, and fear is the greatest influence that withholds them. It is for this reason that they make such passionate partisans of a cause when they are powerfully backed—of a person whom they warmly love; and why, in so many cases of fraud and conspiracy, a woman can be found more easily than a man to do the dirty work, and to do it with less sense of shame. In almost all the histories of great rogues and successful knaves we find a woman as the clever tool, willing or unwilling, that is impelled by love or bound by fear; and the treachery of women, of which poets and historians have said so much, is more often than not the result simply of want of self-respect, by which they can be led into a baseness because they have no inner pride to hold them back. And men have taken advantage of this characteristic of theirs, and

Fig. 1.—BLACK CASHMERE MANTELET FOR ELDERLY LADY.—FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXIV., Fig. 54.

Fig. 2.—BLACK CASHMERE MANTELET FOR ELDERLY LADY.—BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXIV., Fig. 54.

FACETIÆ.

LORD ELDON, who has just died in London, has left his whole fortune for the establishment of an insane asylum.

"I restore to madmen," said he, "the fortune I owe to them."

Lord Eldon was a lawyer.

"What did you have for your birthday present?" asked a little girl of her brother, who had just attained his seventh year.

"A gun."

"Oh, I would rather have had a pretty book."

"A book! what should I do with it, now that I know how to read?" was the rejoinder of the practical youth.

An extraordinary *mal-apropos* announcement is in a shop window in the Rue de la Roquette, in Paris, where the executions take place: it is "Heads restored." It is in a doll-shop window.

The announcement of a death in a Massachusetts paper, one day last week, was followed with, "New York papers please copy. Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A recent account of the exploits of a local swell at a ball is worth quoting. The correspondent says:

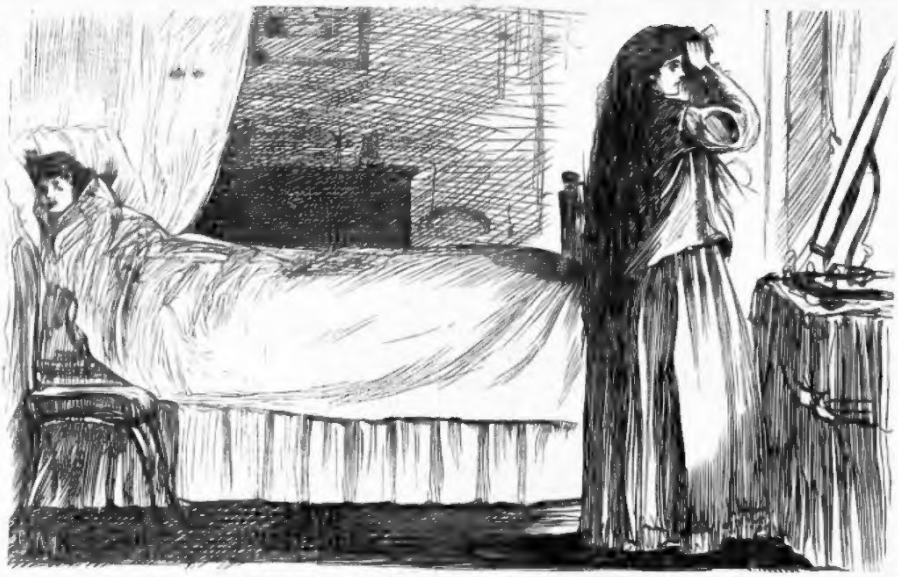
"Mr. So-and-so was very affable, as usual, you know, and enlivened the evening; but his dancing was peculiar, and in the polka endeavors he made he seemed to be endeavoring to shake a shilling down the leg of his trowsers; but a good many of our friends have the same appearance, and it is only a pity it is not a fact, and that they left their subscriptions on the floor for the benefit of some charity."

An actor is not always acting in a friendly spirit when he takes another actor's part.

Manufacturers have rather a good story to tell just now at the expense of an English inspector. He went to a town, which shall be nameless, in order to inspect a mill. He was received by the mill-owner in his private office, a beautiful Turkey-carpeted room, and there was a goodly lunch spread out, which the inspector, being young, and having a healthy appetite, did full justice to. The meal finished, the host said to his guest, "Well, if you won't have any more wine, let us go into the card-room" – meaning, of course, the room where the carding is done.

"You must excuse me," said the inspector, "but I never play cards before dinner."

This is almost as good as the story told of a noble lord, who, going over a cotton-mill, and being shown some of the raw material—"wool," as it is called—looked at it knowingly, and said: "Ah! wool. I see. Well, now, Mr. ——, is this the wool of Australian or English sheep?"



MAMMA. "And now, Pussy, you have Chatted enough. Shut your Eyes, Hold your Tongue, and Go to Sleep!"
PUSSY. "How can I do *Three Things at Once*, Mamma?"

A mistaken tourist was found weeping over the ice-house at Mount Vernon, thinking he was dropping tears at the tomb of Washington.

TO PEDESTRIANS.—Never go out for a lark unless you have first made up your mind to catch it.

During a late storm a gentleman dropped into the house of a friend, conveniently at hand, but long neglected. The friend was equal to the occasion; he reopened the door and bowed the visitor out, with the remark, "My house is not an umbrella."

A young man in Ohio recently opened a clothing store, and was sent to jail for it. Reason—the clothing store belonged to another man.

GIFTED PEOPLE—Those who are continually receiving presents, of course.

A horticulturist advertised that he would supply all kinds of seeds and plants. Some wag sent an order for one package of custard-pie seed and a dozen of mince-pie plants, which he filled by sending twelve hens' eggs and a small dog.

Ministers in our day rarely object to an increase of salary; but we find in an exchange a capital story of an old Connecticut pastor who declined it for very substantial reasons. His country parish raised his salary from three hundred to four hundred dollars. The good man objected for three reasons: "First," said he, "because you can't afford to give more than three hundred. Second, because my preaching isn't worth more than that. Third, because I have to collect my salary, which heretofore has been the hardest part of my labors among you. If I have to collect an additional hundred, it will kill me."

TO MOUNTAINEERS.—Climbing is a healthy pursuit for strong people; but take care that you do not overexert yourself, and fall into a deep decline.

What is the feminine of needle?—The answer is *needless*.

A grocer in the suburbs, when complained to about selling bad eggs, said, "At this time of the year the hens are not well, and often lay bad eggs."

POETRY—Whipped prose.

On the Sound steamers, so great is the excitement to obtain dinner quickly that, at the *tables d'hôte*, the meals are always served *à la Rush*.

There is one consideration which may induce people not to persist in opposing the exclusion of the Bible from the schools. If that book is excluded, the scholars may surmise that the reason is because they ought not to read it, and then they will.

THE HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE—Turning on your own heel.

What flower should supersede orange blossoms in the case of a bride who sells herself for money?—Marry-gold.

Cold women are often very attractive. Faraday showed why this is. He proved that magnetic power increased with reduction of temperature.

When young ladies wager gloves, in what color do they usually pay?—Smoke.

We know a policeman so officious that he actually "took up" his residence.

"Why do you call me birdie, my dear?" inquired a wife of her husband.

"Because," was the reply, "you are always associated in my mind with a bill."

A Chelsea philosopher, being asked "What is a *plebiscite*?" proceeded to elucidate the mystery in the following style:

"A *plebiscite* is a thing only a few fellers can understand. You see, when, in the course of human events, the polity of the government in its transcendal relations with the political economics of a state, becomes imbued with the spectral analysis of abnormal influences, infringing upon the perpetuity of institutions at once detrimental and nugatory to the abstruse interests of theocracy, why, then a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires the promulgation of a popular analytical manifesto, in which— In short, a *plebiscite* is plainly a *plebiscite*."

In Chicago the procuring of a divorce is called courting after marriage.

THE AIR OF IMPORTANCE—One's first breath.

"You say," said a judge to a witness, "that the plaintiff resorted to an ingenious use of circumstantial evidence; state just exactly what you mean by that."

"Well," said the witness, "my exact meaning is, that he lied."

A SMOKING SCENE—Kerosene, too often.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

VOL. III.—No. 28.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870 [SIXPENCE.

Summer Dresses for Ladies and Children.

Fig. 1.—DRESS WITH DOUBLE SKIRT OF ÉCRU FOULARD, trimmed with ruches of the material. Black gros grain paletot, trimmed [illegible] English straw [illegible] Dark [illegible] roses.

Fig. 2.—DRESS WITH DOUBLE SKIRT OF BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED PIQUÉ. The under-skirt [illegible] trimmed with a wide flounce of [illegible] Poland [illegible] Straw [illegible] Leghorn [illegible] white [illegible] feather.

Fig. 3.—DRESS FOR GIRL FROM [illegible] YEARS OLD. The [illegible] pongee [illegible] the [illegible] Polonaise [illegible] Short jacket of white [illegible]

SUMMER DRESSES FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Wall Pin-Cushion, Figs. 1–3.

Fig. 1.—Wall Pin-Cushion.

Fig. 2.—Design for Pin-Cushion.

Fig. 3.—Medallion for Pin-Cushion.

Clothes Bag

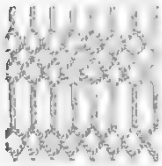


Fig. 4.—Crochet Lace Pattern for Pin-Cushion, Clothes-Bag, etc.

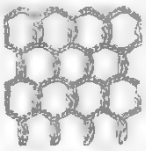


Fig. 5.—Crochet Foundation for Caps, Covers, etc.

Handkerchief Border.

Cravat Bows, Figs. 1–6.

See page 442.

Fig. 1.—Blue China Crape Cravat Bow.—This bow consists of two loops, three inches long and one and three-quarters inches wide, and two ends, one inch and a half long and one inch and a half wide, of blue China crape, bordered with white and a fine fringe of the same color. The bow is formed by knotting a second piece of blue silk.

Fig. 2.—Red Satin Ribbon Cravat Bow.—This bow is made of red satin ribbon and white lace. The large loops are two inches and a half long, the ends are two inches long and rounded and trimmed with lace. The loops are secured on a foundation of white grosgrain ribbon one inch and a half wide, in the manner shown in the illustration. The ends of the loops and ends are also covered with a small bow of the lace.

Fig. 3.—Raw Silk and Green Satin Ribbon Cravat Bow.—The ends and lighter loops of this bow are of raw silk bound with green satin. The ends are two inches long, and two inches wide, and are pointed and trimmed with stamped green silk [illegible] The inside loops and ends of green satin are black taffeta, two inches wide, and are bound with green satin. The loops are nearly two inches long, the ends are two inches and a quarter long.

Fig. 4.—Velvet and Gros Grain Cravat Bow.—The inside loops and ends of this bow are made of black velvet cut bias and [illegible] the ends are pointed and are two inches long [illegible] and a half wide. The light loops are of yellow gros grain [illegible] and these are [illegible] inch and three-quarters long and one inch and a half wide. A band of gros grain covers the [illegible] and [illegible] these [illegible] set on [illegible] ends are [illegible] only an inch and eight [illegible] Fig. 5.—Black Gros Grain and Green Satin Cravat Bow.—[illegible] Fig. 6.—Velvet [illegible] Cravat Bow.—The [illegible] and ends of the [illegible] inches wide [illegible] tion the loops are [illegible] ends are [illegible]

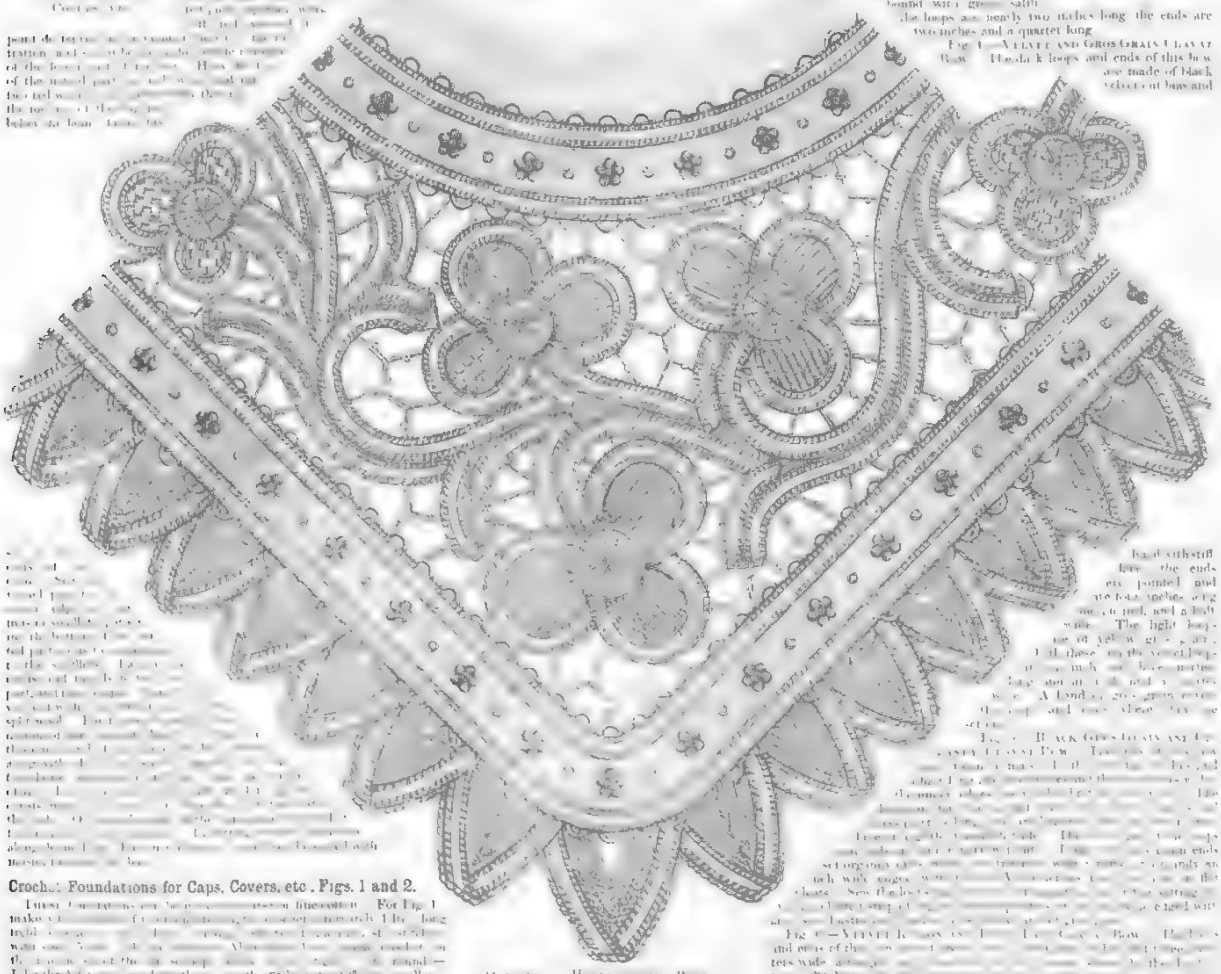


Fig. 6.—Handkerchief Border for Pin-Lace and White Embroidery.

Crochet Foundations for Caps, Covers, etc., Figs. 1 and 2.

These foundations are [illegible] For Fig. 1 make [illegible] long [illegible] and [illegible] Fig. 2.—[illegible] Continue in this manner [illegible]

bow is [illegible] by the illustration.

Embroidered Bands for trimming Lingerie, Figs. 1–4.

These bands are worked on Swiss muslin, organdy, or nansook, [illegible] which the material is cut away along the contours. They are used for ornamenting lingerie [illegible].

Straw Hats for Children from 4 to 14 Years old, Figs. 1–7.

Fig. 1.—Brussels Straw Hat for Girl from 6 to 8 Years old. This hat is trimmed with [illegible] figured [illegible] and [illegible] bow, [illegible] and sprays of [illegible] and grapes. [illegible] hat is [illegible] black [illegible].

Fig. 2.—Italian Straw Hat for Boy from 4 to 6 Years old. This hat [illegible] straw, trimmed [illegible] as the [illegible].

Fig. 3.—Florentine Straw Hat for Boy from 5 to 7 Years old. This hat is trimmed with black velvet [illegible]


Fig. 2.—Red Satin Ribbon and White [illegible] Cravat Bow.


Fig. 1.—[illegible] Crape Cravat Bow.


Fig. 3.—Red S[illegible] and Gray Satin Ribbon Cravat Bow.


Fig. 4.—[illegible] and Gros [illegible] Cravat Bow.

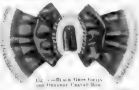


Fig. 5.—Black Gros Grain and Organdy Cravat Bow.


Fig. 6.—Velvet Ribbon and Point Lace Cravat Bow.


Fig. 2.—Embroidered Band for Lingerie.


Fig. 3.—Embroidered Band for Lingerie.


Fig. 1.—Embroidered Band for Lingerie.


Fig. 4.—Embroidered Band for Lingerie.

and a half wide, which is brought around the crown of the hat and crossed behind, letting the ends hang down about five inches. On the front of the hat a bow of the ribbon.

Fig. 4.—Italian Straw Hat for Girl from 8 to 10 Years old. This hat is of Italian straw braid; the edges are bound with black velvet [illegible], and edges with gathered black lace. On the upper side the hat is trimmed with a box-pleated ruffle of dark figured [illegible] edged with lace. A velvet bow and spray of flowers complete the trimming.

Fig. 5.—Gray English Straw Hat for Girl from 10 to 12 Years old. This hat is trimmed with a [illegible] of [illegible] ribbon and lace, a black velvet [illegible].

Fig. 6.—[illegible] English Straw Hat for Girl from 11 to 13 Years old. This [illegible] the back and [illegible] trimmed with blue crape in the manner shown by the illustration. Under the rim is a [illegible] of [illegible] leaves. A [illegible] of blue ribbon and a tuft of daisies complete the trimming.

Fig. 7.—Brussels Straw Hat for Girl from 12 to 14 Years old. The [illegible] of this hat is trimmed with a puff of blue crape, and [illegible] is [illegible] crape [illegible]. On the right side [illegible].


Fig. 1.—Brussels Straw Hat for Girl from 6 to 8 Years old.


Fig. 2.—Italian Straw Hat for Boy from 4 to 6 Years old.


Fig. 3.—Florentine Straw Hat for Boy from 5 to 7 Years old.

CARBOLIC ACID.

Carbolic acid [illegible] the most [illegible] and [illegible] value [illegible] for [illegible] its deodorizing [illegible] such as has [illegible] when [illegible] a dark, tarry-looking liquid. [illegible] prevented [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] should [illegible] diluted [illegible] and [illegible]. For [illegible] and [illegible] animals the [illegible] soap, [illegible] and [illegible] produce [illegible] now found in the market under the form of soap, this


Fig. 4.—Italian Straw Hat for Girl from 8 to 10 Years old.


Fig. 5.—Gray English Straw Hat for Girl from 10 to 12 Years old.


Fig. 7.—Brussels Straw Hat for Girl from 12 to 14 Years old.


Fig. 6.—English Straw Hat for Girl from 11 to 13 Years old.

STRAW HATS FOR CHILDREN FROM 4 TO 14 YEARS OLD.

[illegible] INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE CHIEF OF [illegible] AND ZILLAH.

[illegible]

[illegible] alone could tell. His words had been poured forth with passionate fervor. She had nothing to say. Her despair was as deep as his. She held out her hand to meet his. It was [illegible] as ice. He seized it with a convulsive grasp, and his hand trembled as he held it.

Suddenly, as she looked down, conscious of her own agitation, [illegible]. She looked up. [illegible] devouring her with his eyes [illegible]. And [illegible] deep [illegible] which seemed wrung out from his very heart. It was but for a moment. [illegible]

"Let us ride home," said [illegible].

They rode home without speaking another word.

The next day Wardlaw saw them on board the steamer. He stood on the wharf and watched it till it was out of sight. Then he departed for the north, and [illegible].

COUNTRY WALKING SUIT.

THIS stylish suit is of linen pongee of a [illegible] color, trimmed with puffing of [illegible] of the [illegible] the puffing. [illegible] walking skirt, over-skirt, and basque. The walking skirt [illegible] the puffing arranged [illegible] [illegible]

DESCRIPTION OF CUT PAPER PATTERN OF COUNTRY WALKING SUIT.

This pattern comprises three articles—basque, over-skirt, and walking skirt.

BASQUE.—This pattern [illegible]

COUNTRY WALKING SUIT.

[illegible]

[illegible] sleeve [illegible] the form of the back [illegible] the shoulder- [illegible] back seam open [illegible] three bows [illegible] corresponding to those of the over-skirt. A [illegible] inch be [illegible]

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 4 yards.

Puffing, when made, 16 yards.

Fringe, 10 yards.

OVER-SKIRT.—This pattern consists of three pieces—half of front breadth, half of back breadth, and belt. The bottom of the over-skirt is cut in points, the slit between each point is to be sewed. The pieces are trimmed around the entire edge with puffing and fringe; fasten the pieces together with bows the same as on the basque.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 4 yards.

Puffing, when made, 12 yards.

Fringe, 13 yards.

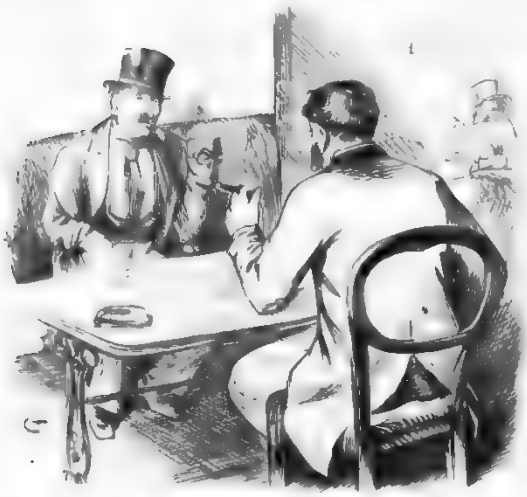
SIX GORED WALKING SKIRT.—This pattern consists of six pieces—front breadth, two side gores, back breadth, belt, and flounce half a yard wide. Lay the flounce in single box-pleats nine inches wide. Trim the skirt with puffing three inches wide, edged with fringe one inch wide, [illegible] each [illegible] like those on the over-skirt and basque.

Quantity of material, 27 inches wide, 13 yards.

Puffing, when made, [illegible] yards.

Fringe, [illegible] yards.

Every separate piece of the pattern has its name and directions for putting together printed thereon, and the pieces are properly notched and numbered so as to be adjusted with the greatest ease. The patterns are furnished in sizes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 inches, bust measure, nine numbers in all. For manner of taking measure see No. 26 *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III.



MATRIMONIAL PASTE.

DRIED APPLE PIES.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

On the last round, change to red crochet with red varn, and one round de with white varn. The trimmings, sewed to sewed on the lower part of the legging work cross-wise as to date. On a foundation of 9 st knit, going backward and forward nine rounds, which must be plain on the right side. At the end of the second and fourth rounds we widen 1 to do this k 1, p 1, on the last stitch of the round. At the end of the sixth and eighth rounds m 1. Work two rounds which must appear plain on the right side, one round alternately 1 p 1 throw the thread over, 1 p, two rounds which must appear ribbed on the right side, as the first of these rounds knit off the 1 as st. Repeat from the first round. When the piece is of requisite length, sew the ends together on the wrong side with de. On the upper and lower edges of the trimming crochet one round de with red varn, one round de with white varn. On the points of the trimming work 2 de separated by 1 ch chain stitch, on the upper edge pass over some stitches so as to give the trimming a little fullness.

Trimming for Parasols, Jackets, etc., Figs. 1–3.

See illustration, page 4[illegible].

THE [illegible]

Fig. 1.—WORK BASKET

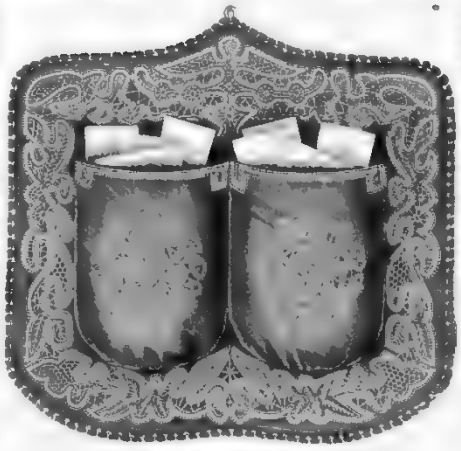


Fig. 1.—WALL POCKET FOR VISITING CARDS, WORK, ETC.
For pattern, design, and description see Supplement, No. XIV., Fig. 30.

Embroidered Reed Key Basket, Figs. 1–3.

The frame of this basket is three inches high, eight inches long, and five inches wide at the top and six inches long and three and a half inches wide at the bottom. Bind each of the wooden reeds with black varnished reeds. Fasten the reeds together and stitch them from the ends with strong silk, and [illegible] at the intersecting points, and [illegible] the bottom and sides of the basket are [illegible] and bound the [illegible] covered with gray Java [illegible], embroidered [illegible] green moss of silk, and gold thread in point Russe stitch. Fig. 2 gives a section of the embroidery in full size. Fig. 3 [illegible] thread. The inside of the basket is lined with [illegible] silk and cotton batting. Green silk tassels and [illegible] complete the basket.

Gold Pocket with Belt.

This pocket is intended to hold gold, jewelry, and similar articles, and will be found very useful in traveling. The original is made of a double piece of linen sixteen inches long and eight inches wide; the top is cut slightly convex, while the bottom is rounded. In the middle of the upper piece cut a slit [illegible] inches wide, half long, beginning about three inches from the top. Work the edges of the slit in buttor-hole stitch with red cotton. Work the lower part the pocket in the same manner, putting the needle through the double material of the pocket. Bind the top of the pocket between the linen band, in doing which catch the end of a red cord [illegible] inches long, the other end of which is attached to a gold ring drawn over the pocket. For the ring take three pieces of leonnet wire, and over them work buttor-hole stitches with red cotton. A large ring worked in single crochet may be used instead. Sew hooks and eyes to the belt for fastening.

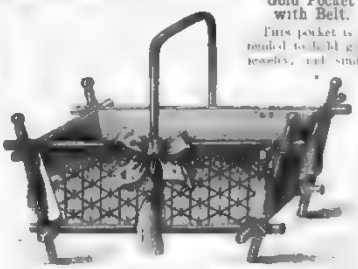


Fig. 1.—EMBROIDERED REED KEY BASKET.

Figs. 1 and 2, are worked with colored silk soutache and colored silk on green silk. Transfer the design to the silk, and sew on the soutache so as to show the stitches as little as possible. For the manner of working the lace stitch, see Supplement to *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 11. In the middle of every rosette of Fig. 1, sew a tatted ring of colored silk. The ring consists of de (double stitch), 11 times alternately, 1 p (picot), 2 ds, 1 p, 1 ds.

Fig. 3.—This border is in point Russe, diagonal half-polka stitch, chain stitch, and knotted stitch. Foundation of black grain grain worked with three shades of red silk. The three rows of half-polka stitch in the middle of the border must come close together (see illustration).

Fig. 1.—CROCHET TATTED ROSETTE FOR SLIPS, TOILETTE CUSHIONS, ETC.

GOLD POCKET WITH BELT.

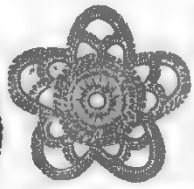


Fig. 2.—CROCHET ROSETTE FOR SLIPS, TOILETTE CUSHIONS, ETC.

Work Basket, Figs. 1 and 2.

This basket is made of card-board, and is covered on both sides with brown silk, and trimmed with straw braid. Cut an oval piece of card board nine inches long and four inches and a half wide for the bottom, and for the rim a piece three inches wide, the length of which must exceed the circumference of the bottom half an inch. On one side of the rim cut notches two-fifths of an inch long and [illegible] inch wide at intervals of nearly an inch, join the ends of the rim, letting them [illegible] half an inch, sew the notched side to the bottom, letting it be on the bottom two-fifths of an inch. Sew the handles to the middle of the sides of the basket, fastening it to the outside. Make the handle of three pieces of braid, each eleven inches and a half long by sewing them together within two inches of the ends, spread out the ends in the manner shown by Fig. 1, and sew to the rim of the basket. Ornament the top and ends of the handle with a double cross seam of brown twisted silk. Fig. 2, page 452, gives a full sized section of the straw braid thus ornamented. Line the inside of the rim of the basket with a strip of brown silk gathered at the top and bottom, and gather the top so as to form a heading half an inch wide. Cover the inside with a lining of brown silk and [illegible], the edges of which must be turned over on the wrong side half an inch; this lining must also cover the under edge of the lining of the rim. Cover the under side of the bottom with brown linen, the edges of which must stand over half an inch and be pasted to the outside of the basket. For the covers of the rim take a piece of stiff lining corresponding in width and length to the rim, sew it to a [illegible], cover it with a pull of brown silk, the upper edge of which forms a heading and sew on this at regular intervals braid worked with brown silk (see illustration). Conceal the ends of the braid with a strip of braid. Ornament the handle above the ends with a brown silk cord and tassels tied in loops.

Rosettes for Slips, Toilette Cushions, etc., Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 1.—This rosette is worked with crochet cotton in crochet tatting. It consists of nine tacked rings which are worked in connection. To make the rosette crochet 17 ds (double stitches), 1 p (picot), 17 ds, draw the thread through the ds and close in a ring by drawing the working thread as a loop through the loop on the needle. Make 1 ch (chain), take the cord tatting on the needle, make 17 ds, 1 p, 17 ds, draw the thread through all the stitches on the needle, close the ring as before, and continue in this manner. The manner of making crochet tatting [illegible] in *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. I., No. 17, p. 264. Insertions for covers, etc., may be made of these rosettes.

Fig. 2.—This rosette is worked in common crochet with crochet cotton. To make the rosette form a loop at the end of the thread, on this crochet 16 sc (single crochet), draw the loop tight and work 1 sl (slip stitch) on the first sc, thus forming the foundation. 1st round—4 ch (chain), the first three of these taking the place of 1 dc (double crochet), then alternately 1 dc on the following st, 1 ch, and finish the round by fastening with 1 sl on the first of the 4 ch at the beginning of the round. 2d round—On each ch of the preceding round 2 sc, 3d round—sc, make an additional stitch at regular intervals so that the completed round shall count 40 st. 4th round—1 sl [illegible] on the following st, 6 ch, turn the work, 1 dc on the fifth of the ch just made, 1 ch, 1 dc on the last of the 8 st, 1 ch, turn the work, 9 dc on the first ch, scallop, 4 dc on the second ch scallop, 5 ch, turn the work, 1 sl on the middle st of the 9 dc of the scallop, 3 ch, turn the

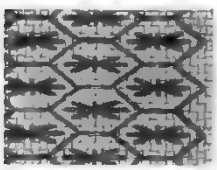


Fig. 1.—POINT RUSSE EMBROIDERY FOR KEY BASKET.

MATCH SAFE SIMULATING A DRUM.

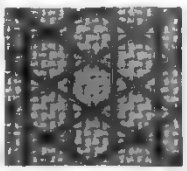
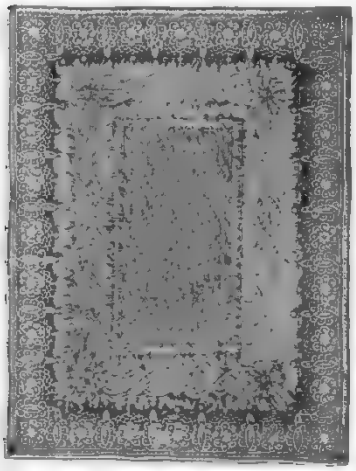


Fig. 2.—POINT RUSSE EMBROIDERY FOR KEY BASKET.



QUILTED COMFORTER WITH POINT LACE SQUARES.
For design see Supplement No. XIII., Fig. 27.

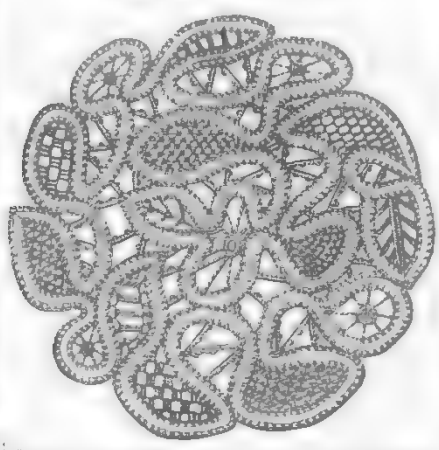


Fig. 2.—POINT LACE ROSETTE FOR WALL POCKET.—FULL SIZE.

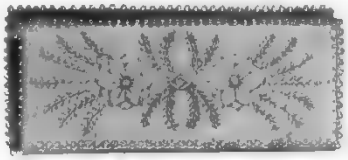


Fig. 1.—CASE FOR POCKET COMFORTER.

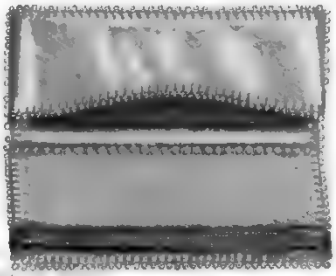


Fig. 2.—CASE FOR POCKET COMFORTER.

Fichu Collar of Velvet Ribbon and Lace, Figs. 1 and 2.

See Illustrations on page 457.

THIS collar is made of red velvet ribbon an inch and a quarter and three inches wide, and of Bruges lace an inch and three-quarters and two inches and three-quarters wide. Take a piece of velvet ribbon an inch and a quarter wide and thirty-nine inches long, fold it in the middle so as to form a point, and at four inches from each end so as to form a corner; the surplus ribbon is cut away under the folds. Border the upper edge of the collar with a straight piece of lace an inch and three-quarters wide, form a fold at the corners, and cut away the surplus material on the under side. To the under edges of the front of the collar sew two pieces of Swiss muslin laid double, two inches square, and to the middle of each of these fasten a piece of the wide velvet ribbon eight inches long; slope the lower ends of the ribbon. To the upper edges of the Swiss muslin pieces sew two loops of the wide velvet. To the point at the back of the collar fasten two ends of velvet twelve inches long, and above them fasten two loops of the same. To the under edge of the collar sew a piece of the wide lace; this must be gathered at the point in the back, and arranged in several windings so as to form a kind of half rosette, which surrounds the loops there. Gather the lace at the front of the collar, and bring it around the edges of the Swiss muslin pieces so that it lies on the velvet ends; arrange in two windings over the loops, and fasten there. Continue the lace from the corners of the front seven inches and a quarter; slope the straight edge of the lace toward the end until it is half an inch wide, and to this sloped side sew a similar sloped piece of lace, so as to form a kind of scarf ends; these ends are fastened to the belt in putting on the collar. Finish by sewing a bow of velvet without ends to the front of the collar.

Fig. 1.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD. FRONT.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I., Figs. 1-7.

SUMMER HOOD FOR GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXIV., Fig. 79.

Fig. 2.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD. BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. I., Figs. 1-7.

Fig. 2.—CAPE OF SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XIX., Fig. 52.

Fig. 2.—PALETOT FOR DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 22-24.

Fig. 1.—DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VII., Figs. 14-18.

Fig. 2.—PALETOT FOR DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OLD.
For pattern see Supplement, No. IX., Figs. 22-24; for description see No. VII.

Fig. 1.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVIII., Figs. 48-51.

DRESS FOR GIRL FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD.—FRONT AND BACK.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. VIII., Figs. 19-21.

Fig. 1.—SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.
For pattern and description see Supplement, No. X., Fig. 25.

THE LEFT HAND.

HOW is it that this excellent member of the human body is treated with an amount of neglect and injustice greater than is bestowed on any other? We make no distinction in our favors between the right eye and the left. The one can see as well as the other; and the left eye can appreciate the charms of a lovely woman or a beautiful landscape as well as the right. The left ear is as acutely susceptible of the sounds of pleasure or of pain as the right. The left nostril scents the perfume of rose and lily as deftly as its twin brother on the other side of the face. In walking, the left leg does as much duty as the right; and I have yet to learn that there is any difference between the left foot and the right when they are alternately planted on the ground, either in running, leaping, or walking; and whether they do not equally well sustain the whole weight of the body when the body requires their support. But between the right hand and the left there is an appreciable difference, a difference which I maintain to be the work of art, of prejudice, of habit, and of ignorance, not of nature. It is true, doctors sometimes tell us that the position of the heart on the left side of the body renders it desirable that we should not use the left hand so frequently and so constantly as the right, lest we should, somehow or other, damage, or weary, or interfere with the action of that most important organ. This is a statement which I, for one, should feel more inclined to believe if the same reasoning were applied to the left leg. But the doctors do not go this length; and, with all deference to their superior knowledge of anatomy and physiology, I am unconvinced and incredulous on this subject, and hold that the left hand is the innocent victim of an unfounded delusion.

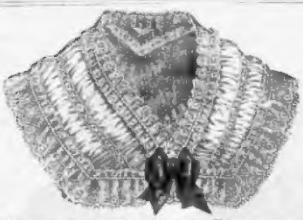
The English name of this neglected member of the human form divine is highly suggestive of the wrong committed against it. It is called the "left" because it is left out of the proper course of work and business, left out of consideration, left to neglect, and even to scorn. The Romans called it sinister, the French call it gauche, and the Germans links; none of which words convey the English meaning of abandonment. But, on the principal too often and too commonly at work in the world, of giving a dog a bad name and then hanging him, the word sinister, applied to the poor left hand, has come to signify any course of proceeding that is dark, wicked, or malignant. A man with a "sinister" expression of countenance is held to be the reverse of amiable or agreeable; a "sinister" report or rumor is one that is laden with evil. To do a thing "over the left" means not to do it; a "left-handed compliment" is an insult in disguise; and "a left-handed marriage" is either no marriage at all, or a marriage which the lord of creation who contracts it is much too high and mighty to avow. The "bar-sinister" in heraldry signifies

COLLAR WITH CHEMISETTE FRONT.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXIII., Figs. 59 and 60.

COLLAR WITH TRIMMING OF PINK SATIN RIBBON.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXI., Figs. 74 and 75.



FICHU OF SWISS MUSLIN PUFFS, EMBROIDERED BANDS, AND LACE.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XX., Fig. 58.

COLLAR FOR HEART-SHAPED WAIST.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXXII., Fig. 76.

COLLAR OF SWISS MUSLIN FOLDS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXIX., Fig. 71.

CUFF FOR INSERTION COLLAR.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI., Fig. 56.

CUFF FOR LINEN AND PERCALE COLLAR.

For pattern and description see Suppl., No. XXV., Fig. 64.

SAILOR COLLAR WITH CHEMISETTE.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXVI., Figs. 65-68.

INSERTION COLLAR.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXI., Figs. 54 and 55.

COLLAR WITH REVERS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXII., Figs. 57 and 58.

SWISS MUSLIN AND LACE COLLAR.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXVIII., Fig. 78.

Fig. 1.—SWISS MUSLIN NECK-ERCHIEF WITH POINT LACE BORDER.—BACK.

Fig. 2.—SWISS MUSLIN NECK-ERCHIEF WITH POINT LACE BORDER.—FRONT.

LINEN COLLAR WITH PERCALE BANDS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXVII., Fig. 69.

LINEN AND PERCALE COLLAR.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXV., Figs. 62 and 63.

LINEN COLLAR WITH SWISS MUSLIN FRILL.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXIV., Fig. 61.

LINEN COLLAR WITH REVERS.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XXX., Figs. 72 and 73.

COLLAR FOR HEART-SHAPED WAIST.

Crochet Lamp Chimney Brush, Figs. 1 and 2.

THIS brush is cheap and easily made. On a handle ten inches long, which may be made of a wooden knitting-needle, fasten six bent whalebones five inches long and covered with green wool. The whalebones are elastic, so that they bend when cleaning the cylinder. For the cover of each of these whalebones crochet with green wool, on a foundation of the requisite length, five rounds in single crochet, in doing which crochet in every round loops made over a mesh a fifth of an inch broad. For this lay the thread once around the mesh from underneath over after every single crochet, take one stitch out of the next vein of the stitches, lay the thread again around the mesh, and work both the stitches off the needle at the same time. Two loops are thus formed for every stitch. A fine crochet needle is best, as it makes the work firmer. The loops are cut. The completed strip is sewed on a round whalebone, stretching the edges slightly, in the manner shown by Fig. 2, on which only part of the loops are cut. The stretching of the crocheted part bends the whalebone. Next join the six whalebones closely at one end, fasten them, in the manner shown by Fig. 1, on the handle, and cover both ends where they are set on by a ring of the crocheted material fastened through a little hole which is bored in the handle.

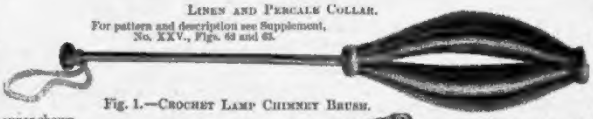


Fig. 1.—CROCHET LAMP CHIMNEY BRUSH.

Fig. 2.—MANNER OF MAKING LAMP CHIMNEY BRUSH.

CREDULITY.

WE like to have our laugh at our ancestors, as all great folks like to have their fling at little ones; and their follies, their ignorance, their credulity, are themes of which we are not easily tired, in the contrast between them and ourselves which we draw, with all the high lights set thick about ourselves, and all the shadows flung broadcast on them. On the other hand, however, the "good old times" are to some of us the repository of a lost morality, of a manner of noble living, a pattern of virtues that have gone out of fashion like the gowns and sleeves and doublets of the period; and we are but base and washy descendants of a strong and upright ancestry, who in their very vices showed a grander bearing than we can boast of for our virtues. There is always evil enough and to spare, Heaven knows, in the history of man, and we can not be better employed than in trying to reduce the sum of it wherever we may see it, whether we work at ourselves or at others, and labor to supply the material wants or to reform the moral failings of our neighbors or ourselves. Among these last we may mention one very great failing—credulity. Now here at least we will all say we are better than our ancestors. With an increase of knowledge we have fewer of those unproved wild beliefs in which formerly people indulged as an expression of their ignorance, while at once its musk and its relief. Not knowing the real essence of things, they gave them names which had a grand and satisfying sound; and what with witchcraft and the Rosicrucian mysteries, Palingenesis and demoniacal possessions, alchemy and the nature of the planets, they managed to answer certain problems of nature and human life—if not with startling success, at least with perfect satisfaction to themselves. Nothing was too strong for the credulity of our ancestors to swallow. When Salem judges could condemn poor inoffensive old women on the score of their dealings with the devil, and their aptitude for riding on broomsticks—when respectable, good, worthy people could be found ready to swear to the apparition of imps, fat and white, with short legs and queer names, which came nightly from the unsubstantial air, and vanished thereinto again after they had sucked the old woman's blood—when astrologers could order men's goings according to the favorable conjunction of the planets, and the "medicine man" of the time, under what name soever he might be found, was superior to law and the master of kings—we may perhaps congratulate ourselves on the length of way we have marched between then and now; and, without being pharisaical extremely, we may thank God that we are not as they were, and that light has dawned on us of which they knew nothing. Yet we have not done with superstition, and it still hides, and more than hides—walks openly among us—in more places than one. It was lately remarked in the columns of a contemporary that no one marries on a Friday, even among the educated classes; while witches still flourish in remote country places, and quacks abound even here in New York. We have nostrums now as we had in the days of mud baths and steel filings, and, if we believe the advertisements, poor humanity need not be afflicted with a single ill nor retain a single blemish. According to them, there is not an incurable disease to be found, and even congenital malformations may be put to rights by a pill or a chain, a plaster or a gas. We cherish a sneaking belief in dreams, and relegate to the spiritual world the effects of indigestion, of an overwrought brain, of an exhausted nervous system, an unequal supply of blood from heart to brain. We every now and then get up a ghost, and let him fly for the edification of the credulous and the young. We have racing prophets, and men who can "spot" the winner to a dead certainty, yet are content to sell their "moral" for a few cents, instead of keeping it to themselves for the gain of any amount of thousands they like to name. And we have seen of late years, in the very best society and among the most cultivated people, the strangest

Fig. 1.—GYMNASTIC SUIT FOR GIRL FROM 8 TO 10 YEARS OLD.

For pattern, design, and description see Supplement, No. XVII., Figs. 43-47.

Fig. 2.—GYMNASTIC SUIT FOR BOY FROM 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XVI., Figs. 37-42.

Fig. 3.—GYMNASTIC SUIT FOR BOY FROM 6 TO 8 YEARS OLD.

For pattern and description see Supplement, No. XV., Figs. 31-36.

FACETIÆ.

A DELICATE BITE—The de-de.

Very few horses eat pickled salmon; but we saw one standing the other day, before a shop, with a bit in his mouth.

A PARADOXICAL FACT.—One of the most tender and pathetic writers in the English language was Sterne.

ENTERTAINING DOUBTS.—Rubbish! Doubts are very far from being "entertaining;" they are extremely annoying.

A sporting young lady says: "If the course of true love does never run smooth, why don't they water it and roll it regularly so many hours a day, until they get the course so smooth that any donkey can run upon it?"

A lady wants to know why Hymen is represented with a torch. Perhaps it is to throw a light upon those little imperfections Love is blind to.

The oldest books on record are volumes of water, and they circulate all over the world.

SHARP-SHOOTERS.—Aching teeth.

A TRANSACTION (transaction)—Walking in sleep.

Why is a *carte de visite* an enemy to engraving in all its branches?—Because it must be the foe to graphic (photographic) art.

"THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY"—Long sermons.

HOUSE DECORATORS—Women.

A POSITIVE PROOF.

MRS. CURTIS. "And are you Positively Certain that your Mistress is Out?"
ANNE. "She is indeed, Ma'am."
MRS. CURTIS. "I *Think* if you were to say that Mrs. Curtis—"
ANNE. "Oh! then, Ma'am, if so be that your Name's Curtis, I'm *Quite* Sure that Mistress is Out!"

Recently a thief of the Mawworm type said to a judge, quite confidingly:

"Your Honor, I really assure you I committed the theft in a weak moment; quite, indeed, against my own will, your Honor—quite."

"Oh, very well," said the judge; "it is only right that you should have no cause for complaint. The offense will be met in a proper spirit. As you committed the act against your own will, you will be punished for it against your own will."

FOR A WEDDING SONG—Love knot.

A clergyman offers up prayers for the Legislature of his State, which, he says, is disposed to repeal even the Ten Commandments.

A sharp young fellow says, if "time is money," he is willing to exchange a little of his for cash.

A young lady in the rural districts likes Mr. Chromo's pictures about as well as any body's.

"A real gentleman," said an Irishman one day, "is one that never cared a haporth for himself, or for any one belonging to him."

A revengeful individual, in the exuberance of his rage at some one who had offended him, said: "I'll have revenge. I'll do something terrible. I'll give his little boy a tin horn!"

"Ah, my dear fellow," said an old man once to a friend, "I am quite weak and broken down with age. I used to walk entirely around the park every day; but now I can only walk half-way round and back again."

It was very Kind of the Celebrated Snooks to Cheer the Convalescence of poor Tomkins by Reading his Five-Act Drama to him.

A little four-year-old miss, hearing a gentleman addressed at her father's house as "Joseph," eyed him intently for a while, and then asked, "Was you the Mr. Joseph that was sold by his brethren?"

"Yes," replied the gentleman; "I have been sold a great many times, my dear."

"Oh, I was so sorry for you!" said the little kindly heart.

SUBE TO HARROW UP YOUR SOUL.—Peg-ends inside your boots.

A little boy who was praised for never taking his eyes off the preacher answered, with all simplicity, "I wanted to see how near he was to the end."

A lady, in reply to some guests who praised the mutton on her table, said: "Oh yes, my husband always buys the best; he is a great *epicure*."

AN ALPHABET OF CROQUET AND COURTSHIP.

A was an Acre of level green-sward;
B was the Box where the mallets were stored;
C stands for Chaperons throned in the distance;
D the dear Daughters who made no resistance;
E the Effects of intelligent Spooning;
F my Friend Frobisher hopelessly mooning;
G was the Girl with the foot least of all;
H was the Hoop whereon Gordon did fall;
I was the Iron he met by mistake;
J was the Jump pain compelled him to take;
K was the Kiss of the red ball and blue;
L the Lieutenant who always took two;
M was the Miss he mistook for a mile;
N was the Nabob who sought Fanny's smile;
O the Objection she had to his glance;
P was the Pride of his pompous advance;
Q was the Question he popped at the post;
R the Rupees which he grandly did boast;
S was the Scorn that the Nabob did meet;
T the quick Tone of the Nabob's retreat;
U the Unrest of Amanda's emotion;
V being Valentine, full of devotion;
W was the Walk which the lovers thought best;
X the Xertion that caused them to rest;
Y was the "Yes" that he sought with a sigh;
Z was the Zephyr that wafted reply.

Tomkins Closed his Eyes, so as to be better able to give it his Undivided Attention; and Snooks read on....and on.

A bright little four-year-old boy in Detroit, being called to go to bed at an earlier hour than suited his inclination, put the following query to his mother:

"Is the moon the little stars' mamma?"

"Yes, my child," was the answer.

"Well, mamma, then why does she let them stay up all night? Don't you think she knows what's right?"

A COMMON EPIDEMIC IN SEA-SIDE LODGING-HOUSES—Phlebitis.

"Do you mean to challenge the jury?" whispered a lawyer to his Irish client.

"Yis, be jabers!" was the answer; "if they don't acquit me, I mean to challenge every spalpeen of 'em; I want ye to give 'em all a hint of it too."

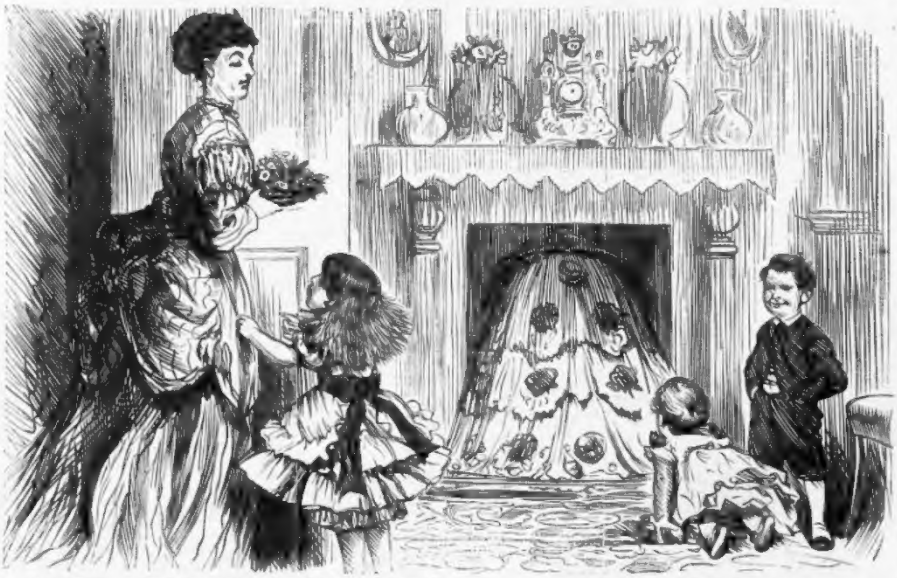
A down-East paper says that persuasive and humbugging agents are about in that neighborhood selling lightning-rods. One old lady told an agent she had no fear of lightning, but she had always been afraid of thunder.

"Just so," he replied; "we can meet your case exactly. The square rods are lightning-rods, and the round ones thunder-rods."

A religious paper gravely announces that Job must have been worth at least three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

"Drop a line if you wish to see me," as the fish said to the angler.

The latest slip-knot is discovered to be the marriage tie.



LITTLE FLORA (*in great distress*). "Oh, Mamma, look here! Jack says it's Aunt Fanny! She's got on her Beautiful Ball-Dress with the Roses on it, and she's *Stuck in the Chimney!*"

A precocious boy, in a public school out West, who stands high in geography, was recently asked by his teacher where Africa was located. He promptly answered, "All over the United States."

Warm-weather laziness is now poetically termed a summer idyl.

HOW TO MAKE A FIRE HOT—Keep it coaled.

PAYING FOR BOARD.

Mr. Easy keeps an hotel, taking both transient and permanent boarders as they may offer. Some time since he had a young married couple among his guests, who kept up an appearance of ample means, and seemed to have every thing they wanted, though they had prolonged their stay for several weeks, and the landlord had not called upon them for any money.

At last some little circumstances occurred which made Easy a trifle uneasy as to the solvency of his debtors, and he said to his wife, in confidence:

"What do you think of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp? They are running up a pretty large bill. I suppose he is good for it, though."

"Oh, I guess there's no danger," replied Mrs. Easy. "They are all right. I asked him for money yesterday, and he paid me thirty dollars on account."

"Paid you thirty dollars?"

"Yes."

A sudden light dawned on Mr. Easy.

"I know where he got it," he exclaimed; "he borrowed thirty dollars of me yesterday morning!"

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

Vol. III.—No. 30.] NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870. [SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. $4.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

TRAINED HOUSE DRESS.

THIS pretty dress may be made in grenadine, Chambery gauze, foulard, pongee, silk, China crape, or any fabric except thin muslins. It is particularly well adapted to grenadine. The original is made of white foulard. The two back breadths of the skirt are trimmed to the waist with flounces of Bruges lace. The side and front breadths are trimmed around the bottom and up the side of the third seam to the waist with a ruche of gros grain four inches wide, pinked on each edge in small points, and two others, an inch and a half wide, with two inches space between. The wide ruche and upper ruche are violet, and the middle one green. Long lilac sash in the back, with rosette bow, edged with Bruges lace. Plain waist, square in front, and an inch and a half lower in the back of the neck than an ordinary waist. Ruches an inch wide trim the edge of the neck, and pass over the arm-hole and down the front and the back to form the shape, the lower one being violet and the upper one green. The coat-sleeve is trimmed diagonally with green and violet ruches an inch and a half wide. The page sleeve is trimmed the entire length with a ruche three and a half inches wide, and two others an inch wide, separated by an inch and a half space, the wide and upper ruches being violet, and the middle one green. The neck and sleeves are edged with Bruges lace. Violet ribbon in hair. Gold necklace with enameled medallion and enameled earrings.

DESCRIPTION OF CUT PAPER PATTERN OF TRAINED HOUSE DRESS.

THIS pattern comprises two articles, viz.: plain waist with coat and page sleeves, and eight-gored trained skirt.

PLAIN WAIST WITH SLEEVES.—This pattern is in five parts, viz.: front, side piece, back, coat-sleeve, and long page sleeve. Only half the pattern is given. The perforations show where to cut out for the seam under the arm in the sleeve.

Quantity of material, 24 inches wide, 4 yards.

Ruching, when made, 12 yards.

EIGHT-GORED TRAINED SKIRT.—This pattern is in six pieces: two straight back breadths, two side gores, gored front breadth, and belt. Only half the pattern is given. The train is three-quarters of a yard long.

Quantity of material, 24 inches wide, 12 yards.

Ruching, when made, 12 yards.

Lace, 14 yards.

Every separate piece of the pattern has the name and directions for putting together printed thereon; and all the patterns are notched and numbered, so as to be adjusted with the greatest ease. The patterns are furnished in sizes, 30–46, bust measure, for the manner of taking which see *Harper's Bazar*, Vol. III., No. 26.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS.

THERE is a certain appearance of rawness that appertains to all new structures, especially if they be of brick or stone, which is very disagreeable to the eye of a person of taste. Fortunately, Time, with his artistic touches of weather stain, lichens, and mosses, does much to give to such buildings that subdued tone which renders them suitable subjects for the pencil and canvas of the painter. We can, however, assist the venerable artist, and hasten the operation, so far as the effects are concerned, by covering in whole or in part the walls of such structures with foliage, through the means of climbing plants.

For this class of buildings, on account of the massive character of the material of which they are built, it is desirable to have plants with strongly marked foliage and of robust growth wherewith to cover the walls. Such plants as the Clematis, the Honey-suckle, and the Rose are too delicate in their foliage and habit of growth for such purposes, as they become dwarfed or diminutive in appearance when brought in contact with large buildings; they more properly belong to the cottage or small villa.

For the purposes under consideration the Ivy is the best, in sections where it is hardy; next in order is the Ampelopsis, or American Ivy, and then the different species of Bignonia, or Trumpet Creeper.

Of the Ivy the best varieties are the Irish (Hedera canariensis), with large foliage (it is a rapid grower); H. raguenana, with very large foliage; and the English Ivy, H. helix, with small foliage. These three species have self-colored or plain leaves. There are many varieties with variegated foliage, but they are all somewhat delicate in growth, except H. marmorata (or H. latifolia maculata of some catalogues), the foliage of which is large and beautifully marbled.

The Ampelopsis (A. hederacea), or Virginia Creeper, has large, strongly marked foliage, but it is not evergreen as the Ivy is; shedding its leaves in the autumn, which assume beautiful crimson shades before their fall.

The Bignonia (Tecoma), or Trumpet Creeper, has less massive foliage than the Ivy or Ampelopsis, but the flowers are very beautiful. The two best species are B. radicans, with reddish-orange flowers, and B. grandiflora, with orange-yellow flowers, which are much larger than the previous-named species.

These three plants, Ivy, Ampelopsis, and Bignonia, do not require any training, as they throw out rootlets from their stems or branches, by which they attach themselves to brick or stone walls. They are not so desirable for wooden houses on this account, as they have to be torn off when the clap-boarding requires painting. They are, however, especially the Ivy, very useful in protecting brick and stone walls from the weather, as their foliage protects them from the action of the rain and dew.

Of other strong-growing climbers Wistarias are the best; of these there are now several species and varieties—viz., the well-known W. chinensis, with purple flowers; also a white variety, which, however, does not grow so strongly as the purple. A fine effect may be produced by grafting it into the branches of the purple variety. Our American species, W. americana, of which there is also a white variety, is not so strong a grower; the racemes of flowers are shorter, and produced later in the season, than those of the Chinese species. Some hybrids have been raised between the two species, of which one, named W. magnifica, is very fine; the foliage is large and glossy, and the flowers very large and of a deep purple color. Some Japanese species have been lately introduced, among which is a double-flowered variety, and another with racemes of flowers from two to three feet long.

The Aristolochia, or Dutchman's Pipe, is not seen in our gardens as often as it ought to be. A. sipho has very large bright green foliage, and produces a very picturesque effect. A. tomentosa, A. sagittata, and A. ficifolia, have smaller foliage, but all are very picturesque. The flowers are very curious, resembling a tobacco-pipe, but are not showy.

All the above plants will thrive in any good garden soil, and, with the exception of the Wistaria, do not require any pruning or any especial care in training; the Wistaria, however, is the better for some attention in this respect, as

TRAINED HOUSE DRESS.

[Cut Paper Pattern of this entire Suit, to fit any Figure, sent, Prepaid, by Mail, on Receipt of Twenty-five Cents and Red Revenue.]